NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HEBALD and the European

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereo typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly exe cuted at the lowest rates.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Pifth avenue and 24th st. -

MIBLO'S CARDEN, Broadway .- LITTLE NELL AND THE WOOD'S MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Brostway, corner Thirtieth st. Methoss daily. Performance every evening. BOWERY THEATRE, Dowery .- WAITING FOR THE VERDICT-THE VILLAGE BARBER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street,-THE TAMBANY, Fourteenth street.-THE HANGO GRAND O'ERA ROUSE, corage of Eighth avenue and Mc street, -- Citations O'Malley. WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway .- A GRAND

SOOTH'S TIEATER, 23dat, between 5th and 5th ave.-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE STREETS OF

NEW YOUR.

BOST F. B. CONWAYS PARK THEATRE, Brooklyo. -CHECEMATE THE MILLER AND HIS MEN. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street -MR. DR Con-DOVA'S LEGICRE-"WHIPPIN VS. SMIPPIN."

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 271 Bowery. - COSIG VOCALISM, NEORO MINSTRELLY, AC. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Min street.-GRAND VARIETY

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 broadway, Courte Vocate BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 15th

SAN PRANCISCO MINSPRELS, 555 Broadway .- ETHIO-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteenth street. EQUESTRIAN

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. Hoogev's NEW YORK HUSBUR OF ASATOMY, 615 Broadway. --

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSE M OF ANATOMY, CRES

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 1, 1809.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Jucycooling Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hou as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing edition compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

TEN WEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 31.

Napoleon is, as reported from Paris, in excellen health, with the exception of some slight twitches of rheumatism. Prince Napoleon had an interview

prevailed in Madrid. The prospects of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish crown were improving. The merchants support Montpensier. General Prim but not before "conspirators" and "rebels" have been punished. The treasury deficit of Spain during two years current loots up 520,000,000 reals. The Italian government reserves to itself the right to reject the decrees of the rapal Conneil.

The Sandwick Islands.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 20th uit. The among the islanders, a portion favoring the introduction of coolies, while others urge encouragemen of European immigration as the only means of restoring the agricultural interests of the country. The King and his ministers, together with the con-Minister at a banquet at the American Club House, The population of Honomanu Valley has been reduced to two or three families.

Miscellancous.

The forthcoming public debt statement will show a decrease of the debt of \$7,623,882 since the last The total decrease since March 1 \$62,532,010. Amount of bonds redeemed, \$11,094,584. balance, \$7,248,235; com balance,

Several prominent members of Congress are endeavoring to induce the President, in his message to Congress, to express his disapproval of the proposed removal of the capital. As it belongs to Congress to take the initiative in this matter it is not likely the President will enter into the controversy until it is officially brought to his notice.

The Secretary of the Argentine Legation at Washington has sened a card protesting against Minister McMahon's statement that the atrocities practised by Lopez, the Paraguayan Dictator, cannot compare with those committed by the commanders of the allied army. The Secretary brands this assertion "a gratuitous calumny," offensive to the honor o

the Argentine army.
Our correspondent from Bombay, September 25, gives a sketch of the loss of the American ship J. P. Whitney during a storm in the Indian Ocean on th Thirty-two of the crew perished. The captain and eight men secured a small boat, with ich, after twelve days of intense sufferings from Want of food, they reached a group of islands,

where they were kindly received, and remained until an opportunity occurred for reaching Bombay. In Castfornia there are 3,000 Chinamen out of employment. A hundred of these idlers will be forwarded this week to Tennessee to work on the Memphis and El Paso Railroad.

The notorious Southern female spy, Belle Boyd,

has become insane and been sent to the California State Lunane Asylum.

Ex-Senator Lot M. Morrill has been appointed by the Governor of Maine United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator

A fire occurred in Brattleboro, Vt., yesterday norming, destroying a large hotel and several valuable business houses. The Brattleboro ladies assosted the firemen materially, both in saving goods and in working the engines.

The Assistant United States Treasurer in this city has been directed to give public notice that during he present month the sale of gold and purchase of

bonds will be continued without change.

Hermann's performance at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Hebrew

Orphan Asrlum, netted \$3,060. The citizens of Union Hill, West Hoboken and North Bergen, N. J., are anxious for the establishment of a ferry from this city to Weehawken. To reach the Hoboken terry residents of Union Hill are now obliged to travel over three miles.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1860, 1,234,950 letters were received at the Post Office in this city from Europe and the West Indies, and during the same period 1,390,280 letters were for-warded to those countries, yielding a revenue of \$385,184.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Cotonel George W. Hall, of Chicago; Major C. Morse, of Pean Yan, and Major G. Posey, of Cincinpati, are at the St. Charles Hotel. D. C. Barton, of Southbridge, and E. A. Jones, of

Boston, are at the Westmoreland Hotel, Bernard Cooper, of England, and W. J. McGinnis,

of Scotland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judgo Leslie, of Saratoga Springs; J. Mitler, of Engla d: D. McCartee, of Syracuse, and Captain Bockins, of Montreal, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General R. Bansom, of North Carolina; H. J. Bige-low, of Boston; C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; James Baird, of Philadelphia, and S. H. Ransom, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George W. Armentrout, J. H. See and T. M. Etting. of the United States Navy, are at the Hodman

Position of the Administration on the Cubar Question.

As the time is approaching when the policy of the administration with regard to Cuba will be made public in the President's message to Congress, there is naturally some anxiety to know, particularly among the large class of our citizens who warmly sympathize with the Cubans, what the President will say and what he will recommend. We think the information we have received will enable us to satisfy the auxiety of the people on this subject. The nessage of the President will be the direct expression of his own sentiments and views. and we shall see none of the red tape style or diplomatic subterfuge of the State Department n w. The President, we believe, will first state the course and action of the government on the Cuban question. We shall know, probably, the facts relative to the offered mediaion of the United States with Spain for the independence of Cuba through General Sickles, and whether any other agencies have been employed. We shall learn, no doubt, what the motive was that inspired this offer. the manner in which the friendly offer was received, the state of the case as it stands at present, and the prospect of any mediation or negotiation being practicable in future. Then the President will, we think, vindicate the action of the government in enforcing the neutrality laws in the seizure of Cuban expeditions and vessels, as well as in the case of the Spanish gunboats. He will also indicate, we believe, his own views as to what the future course of the government should be, and leave the matter with Congress, either for special legislation or for an expression of opinion for the guidance of the administration, There can be no question as to the sympathy

of General Grant for the Cubaus and as to his desire to see the Cuban revolution successful. He has frequently expressed this. It accords with his well known republican sentiments, with his love of republican institutions, with his broad views of American policy on all American questions, and with his desire to extend the power and grandeur of this great republic. We saw in the case of the Maximilian empire and French occupation of Mexico, when he would have marched an army across the Rio Grande and driven the intruders out, how broadly national and bold he was on a great American question affecting the stability and progress of republican institutions on this Continent. Looking at his whole public history, his character and expressed views, there is every reason to believe he is heartily in favor of Cuban independence. He has strictly enforced the neurality laws because it was his duty as the Executive of the republic, while he regretted the necessity of thus indirectly favoring Spanish despotism and hindering the cause of republican liberty. Nor is he insensible to the sentiment of the American people which calls for the recognition of the Cubans. He has had the hope, too, that the Spanish government would appreciate the moderation of this country and would listen to the advice and overtures he has offered. We think that had the lamented General Rawlins. or any other high-toned American patriot, been at the head of the State Department, instead of Mr. Fish, belligerent rights would have been accorded to the Cubans or their independence acknowledged before now. Having confidence in the patriotism and wisdon of his Secretary of State, General Grant was not willing to act even upon his own views or wish, though he is firm and bold enough to do so when a crisis comes or any question culminates. The Cuban question has come to a point when we believe the President feels it will be proper for the government to act decisively in support of the Cuban cause, and that his forthcoming message to Congress will show this.

We understand there is a great pressure made upon the government, and especially upon the Secretary of State, by a secret service of Spanish agents in Washington, to prevent the President touching the Cuban question in his message. But all this, there is good reason to believe, will prove unavailing. No doubt a great deal of Spanish money is being used in this country, poor as the Spanish government is. The prize at stake is a valuable one. The Spanish Regency has refused a hundred millions of dollars for Cuba. Spain has drawn forty millions or more of ravenue a year from the island. An army of hungry Spanish officials have fed upon the unfortunate Cubans. Of course Spain would willingly spend large sums upon agents in this | Who pays the piper? The tax levy. Success

prevent the United States recognizing the Cubans and to enable her to hold on to the island. Of course the Secretary of State would not be influenced directly or knowingly by Spanish gold, but may he not indirectly and unwittingly? It has been rumored-and a Boston newspaper gives currency to the rumorthat Mr. Fish's son-in-law receives large fees from the Spanish government for some service. As large a sum as forty thousand dollars is named. This gentleman, when he was private secretary to President Pierce, dabbled in the Nicaragua land and emigration scheme under Colonel Kinney, and, therefore, seems to have a taste for such outside speculations. We do not charge Mr. Fish's son-in-law with anything, and he may get forty thousand dollars, or any other sum, for fees from the Spanish government in his profession as a lawyer; nor do we say the Secretary of State has been indirectly influenced by him. But we state it as a rumor, and only remark that it seems to be a curious circumstance in cornection with the persistent opposition of the State Department to the recognition of the Cubans. Mr. Fish is a weak, timid man, and no doubt is easily influenced by those near to him, though he may be highly honorable and patriotic himself. He is unfit to handle questions of great national policy where comprehensive views and boldness of action are required, as in this one concerning Cuba. We hope and believe the President and Congress will take the matter out of his hands. The whole civilized world outside of Spain looks to the United States for a solution of the Cuban difficulty. Any other great Power with the interests we have in securing the independence of Cuba would have recognized the Cubans long ago. Over a year has passed since that people have struggled successfully against the power of Spain, and they are stronger to-day than ever. They are entitled to recognition, and it would be an everlasting disgrace to the American republic if our government should not speedily recognize them.

FAIR ELECTIONS. -Is it possible for us to have an honest election? We think it is if the proper authorities will do their duty. It should not be forgotten that it was the system of cheating at elections that caused the organization of vigilance committees in San Francisco and the execution of so many of those who had no regard for the rights of the people. Let all honest voters assist to-morrow in keeping repeaters from the polls and watching the ballot box stuffers and false counters.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS are new st Washington the order of the day. Among other things the heads of departments are collecting the materials for their annual reports, while the President is overhauling the working machinery for the facts, figures and recommendations to be submitted in his message. The new Secretary of War, General Belknap, is at his post, and is said to be a very promising man. On dit, it is hinted that both the Secretary of the Treasury and the President will recommend a Congressional inquiry into the late Wall street gold ring and all its affiliations. If so Corbin will again be wanted before an investigating committee.

REPEATERS.-The police should keep a sharp lookout for repeaters to-morrow, and when caught they should be taken before some judge who has a higher regard for the foundations upon which our republican institutions rest than to let them off on straw bail of two hundred dollars.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S NILE EXPEDITION .-This important expedition, comprising a well equipped army of five thousand men and several steel steamers, built in England, constructed so as to be taken to pieces at the rapids and put together again in the river above them, has left Lower Egypt en route for the great lakes from which flow the head | though named a crown. treams of the Nile. The objects are the annexation of the whole Nile valley to its head in the great elevated basin of the Equator to the viceroyalty of Egypt, and to put all those wild tribes of the upper valley and basin to the cultivation of cotton. Apart, however, from these objects of the Viceroy, the expedition will no doubt result in valuable acquisitions of knowledge to the scientific world touching the still unsettled geographical problems of the Nile sources and the equatorial

region drained by the sacred river. How ABOUT THAT OVERCOAT?-Whenever an importing house in this city subscribes a dollar and a half to the fund for the free trade agitation the protection shrickers raise the cry of British gold. What shall we say, then, to the overcoat stuff that some American manufacturers have just given to Horace Greeley, "the consistent advocate of protection? Clearly this overcoat was what he was after all the time. Who will subscribe to have it made up? Is it white? And was it made of

GLAD TO HEAR IT-That Mr. Low, our new Minister to China, will get very positive instructions to look after the intrigues of British emissaries, speculators and adventurers in reference to our future relations with the Chinese government. We have had enough of the short-sighted policy of Ross Browne.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?-The democratic candidate for Sheriff of Kings county, it is said, can neither read nor write. Will be make a good hangman? If so, he'll do.

THE ONONDAGA GIANT. - Experts geological pronounce the Onondaga giant one of the wonders of the world. It is one of the wonders of Western New York, but it is a poor concern compared with the golden plates of the Book of Mormon found in a hillside in that section by Joe Smith, and with the assistance of an angel, according to Smith, translated into Mormon English. It may be, however, that this Onondaga statue was intended for a monument to the maker of those golden plates. Where's Barnum?

GOOD FOR TRADE-These November elections. In this city alone by to-morrow evening they will probably have added over a million of dollars to the loose change in circulation among the rank and file, strikers, drummers, ward leaders and followers of the democratic camps. The republicans are not so flush of tands, but they, too, bleed freely. country-corrupt Americans and others-to to trade.

ro-morrow closes the political campaign which has so deeply engrossed the attention and excited the interest of the professional politicians and the leaders of parties for the past two months. To the voters of the city and State the election to-morrow has a far deeper interest than that involved in the mere question as to the success of either of the two great parties contending for the spoils of office or for the mastery in the legislative halls of the State. The new constitution, which we publish in full in our columns this morning, is to be submitted to the votes of the people, and they alone are to determine whether that instrument shall be wholly or in part adopted or rejected.

From a perusal of the appended sections of an act of the Legislature explanatory of the manner of voting it will be seen that four ballots are offered on the constitutional questions, each having its own peculiar significance and importance-one on the "Constitution," one "Constitution-Judiciary," one "Constitution-Assessment and Taxation" and one "Constitution-Suffrage." All of these are to be voted upon separately. With regard to the Judiciary article the necessity for the reform which it is intended to effect has been so long felt that it is presumed it will receive the approval of the whole electoral body of the State. Its adoption does not affect any of the other principal articles of the proposed instrument.

The suffrage question, which at another time, and coming before the people under other circumstances, and unaffected by previous paramount legislation, would be the principal point at issue, really becomes a secondary consideration-supererogatory, in fact. It matters little how the electors vote on the suffrage ballot, as the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which was ratified by the Legislature last year, covers the whole ground, and already practically disposes of the question of suffrage as embodied in the new constitution. With the adoption of the Judiciary article, carefully drawn up by the most eminent members of the legal profession, and so greatly needed to reform patent abuses known to all, and the suffrage question already decided, there is little reason to fear the fate of the new constitution. No doubt it is destined to be adopted and to live out such a term of existence as is natural and compatible with its inherent strength and soundness.

Spain-The Monarchy Question.

The great question at the present momen in Spain is Who shall be king? The numerous candidates have been reduced to two-the Dake of Montpensier and the Duke of Genca. The Duke of Montpensier, as is well known, is the fifth and youngest son of the late King Louis Philippe, of France, and hushand of the only sister of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain. Montpensier, who was born in July, 1824, is in his forty-sixth year. The Duke of Genoa is nephew of the King of Italy, being the son of Victor Emanuel's brother Ferdinand. Duke, who was born in February, 1854, is in his sixteenth year. He was lately, and, so far as we know, is now, pursuing his studies in England, under the care of Mr. Arnold at Harrow-on-the-Hill. From all accounts the Duke of Genoa appears to be the favorite candidate with the party now dominant in Spain. Nor is it difficult to see the reason why. The Duke is so young that a practical regency would be a necessity. The young King, while his name would be used for every scheme, good, bad and indifferent, and while all his chances might be ruined before he knew what it was to rule, would for the present be no more than a royal figurehead. He might be of some use to his ambitious ministers and secretaries generally; but he could be of no use to Spain. It well advised he ought to have the courage to refuse a worthless but dangerous bauble,

The Circulation of the Party Journals. There is a mystery attached to the returns

of the circulation of the partisan papers of this city. The Assessor's books exhibit the following figures, showing the gross receipts of sales for the past twelve months :-

It has always been conceded that the two latter journals have each a circulation outnumbering their copperhead Bohemian rival by many thousands, while the reverse is shown in the above figures.

During the past week we received notes from four newsdealers giving the amount of their respective sales, from which we extract the following figures :-

These figures would seem to indicate that the popular impression in relation to the circulation of the three papers named above is correct, and yet the Assessor's books show to the contrary. It has been asserted that the copperhead organ couples its advertising receipts with its sales in order to make a large exhibit, which is quite plausible, but we shall leave it with the radical papers to fathom the fact.

THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, the independent democratic candidate for this district, is a good man, a capable and efficient man, a man upon whom the people of all parties believing in honesty may rely for a clear, honest and satisfactory account of his stewardship, if

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT STONE-WALL. - By acts of Congress a passenger steamboat cannot be licensed or enrolled unless the local steamboat inspector of the district is satisfied that she is fully equipped with lifeboats, life preservers, axes, buckets, &c. If the Stonewall was properly equipped, where were the boats and life preservers when she was burning? If she was not so equipped, who licensed her? These are significant questions, and they demand answers. Further, it is interesting to learn the standard of captainship in a passenger steamboat, when open lights are allowed in any other part of a vessel than the cabin.

A BAD SIGN-The conflicting intrigues among the republican cliques and factions of this city at the eleventh hour. They are weak in having too few soldiers, but they are weaker in having too many captains.

A European-Aslatle Pacific Railroad. It is now many years since the HERALD

began to lead its help to the enterprise which

has culminated in the completion of the Pacific Railroad. Then, as now, we saw and admitted the importance of a railroad from the western shores of Europe-say from Holland, Belgium or Northern France-through Europe, into the heart of India and China, and on to the shores of the Pacific. We were not alone in our optnion. Others, particularly in the Old World, saw that the intersection of the one Continent by a railroad was just as possible as the intersection of the other. In other words, it was seen and admitted that to have a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Europe and Asia was just as practicable as to have a railroad across the American Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have made the idea a fact on this Continent. We have crossed the Continent, and by an iron road three thousand miles in length have connected the two great seas of the globe. Europe, which has been thinking over the work since 1830, has not taken the first step. American commerce seeking the East had a choice. It could round Cape Horn or it could take an eastern course and round the Cape of Good Hope. The commerce of Europe had scarcely a choice. Unless the ship had a double purpose-that of touching a South American port and a port of Asia-it sought India and China via the Cape of Good Hope. In both cases the voyage was tedious and expensive. We both saw that a shorter route was possible. We both have done something to accomplish this possibility. Great Britain connected Alexandria with Suez-the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. We have done more We have connected New York with San Francisco, and made the distance of three thousand miles a question of seven days. Europe, again working in the same direction, has accomplished a water connection between the two great seas. The waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, filtered by the Mediterranean on the one hand and the Red Sea on the other, have already met and kissed each other Our Atlantic States can carry their produce to the Pacific partially by one railroad and entirely by another. The commerce of Western Europe, if it will not round the Cape of Good Hope, must pass through Egypt by the great Suez Railroad. But long sea voyages on both sides of the railroad are still necessary. In time and in the matter of transshipment we have still the advantage. But Europe, by the Sucz Canal, threatens soon to leave us far behind. So soon as large vessels can pass through the canal the commerce of Western Europe will no longer round the Cape of Good Hope, nor will the commerce of America, so far as ships are concerned, seek the western ports of Asia round Cape Horn. The Suez Canal will be the great highway of commerce between the West and the East, The struggle still exists. The fight is not yet ended. We want our Darlen Canal. Europe wants her Pacific Rallroad. In many respects we still have the advantage. But the Suez Canal, when fully opened, will leave us somewhat behind. This, however, is not all. It is seriously contemplated to construct a grand railroad, which will run across Europe and Asia, and be to the Old World what the Pacific Rallroad is to the New. We wish the new scheme all success. It ought to have been a fact long years ago. There is more money in Europe than there is yet in America. The natural difficulties in the way of our Pacific Railroad were infinitely more serious than the difficulties are in theirs. With them, besides, labor is cheaper. A railroad across the European Continent into the heart of Asia and along to the Pacific would

THE CITY REGISTRATION. - For the great November election of last year in this city The number of voters registered was......178,68 For this year's election the number is......143,17

we have not our Darien Canal we are not up

be a world revolution; but it would have its

lessons to us. To be up to the high require-

At this rate the aggregate vote of the State to-morrow will perhaps be over a hundred thousand short of the vote of last November. when the full strength of both parties, and more, too, was brought out.

THE FINE ARTS. -- From present appearances we shall have the coming winter unusually fine collections of paintings, &c., in all our fine art galleries, and something better in the reopening of the National Academy of Design than the last discouraging exhibition. It is time; for we have had somewhat too much of portraits of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Jones, and views on the Hudson, and too little in the way of attempts at something a step

No Sham-John Foley, as an independent candidate for Supervisor. He is in earnest, as his pronunciamento against both Roche and Smith will show. He evidently thinks, too, that he has a good opening, like Miles O'Reilly, and there is no telling what may happen in the interval to sundown to-morrow, though the odds, right and left, appear to be against the bold and daring John

THE WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT, inaugurated in this city for the discussion of everybody and everything, is a great improvement on the one idea of woman suffrage, and promises very soon to take the wind out of the sails of Miss Anthony and Company. A free talk, and all together, about everybody and everything, and particularly about the latest fashions, is the true platform of woman's rights.

THE GLORY OF GREELEY .- "He fights mit Sigel." "Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen." He rallies round the flag of King Gambrinus and "zwei lager," What says the pledgebound teetotaler? "Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!" Time is short.

A VERY INTERESTING CASE-That of the broker Joslyn, indicted on a charge from Fisk & Gould of "wilful and corrupt perjury," in testifying to the sale of some \$435,000 in gold to said Fisk, Gould and others concerned, on that disastrous 24th of September, for one dollar and sixty cents in currency for every dollar in gold coin. Hard swearing somewhere in this business, but just where it is for judge and jury to decide.

The American Millionnaires.

The London press, in discussing the recent Wall street fury, is at a loss to account for the readiness of American millionnaires to thus upset all financial order when their own wealth should give them the greatest interest in its preservation. But suppose there are no millionnaires in the case, save such as are drawn in by the force of circumstances. Suppose, for illustration, it is the common case of the merchant's clerk. The rich merchant has his funds in such a position that his confidential clerk has free access to the till. The clerk takes the merchant's money into Wall street to speculate and get a little fortune of his own. But he loses. He sees disgrace and punishment in the future as the result of exposure unless he makes the losses good. He determines to make them good, and speculates more boldly, still with the merchant's money. He loses again. So he goes on, becoming more and more wild in his game and more desperate in his ventures. Here is a case in which the millionnaire's money is freed from the restraint of the millionnaire's caution, and here is the true history of the Wall street flurry. The London papers have only to substitute for the merchant and his clerk a vast railroad interest and the men who have foisted themselves into its management.

The Suez Canal.

The crowds who are now flocking to Egypt threaten, according to some accounts, to create a famine in that ancient granary of the world. Three dollars for a pound of beefsteak, and wreiched beefsteak at that, is now being paid at Cairo. This is but the beginning of the affair. When the other monarchs arrive, and when the crowd finds itself in the desert, it will certainly be well to belong to the company of the Viceroy. Care will be taken of all the Viceroy's invited guests; but it will be well for those who set out on their own hook to consider that where nothing can be bought money will be of little avail.

In spite, however, of every drawback, the opening of the canal promises to be a grand affair-much grander, in fact, than the other affair which is to take place in Rome shortly afterwards. In its prospective results the canal must be regarded as the most wondrous work of our time. It will completely revolutionize the currents of trade. The Meditorranean will again become the great sea of commerce. Trade will revert to its old channels and will revive some of its ancient centres. Egypt will acquire an importance which will necessarily place her under the special protection of all the great commercial nations of the world. She cannot long remain under even the nominal sovereignty of the Turk. It will not be longer possible even for the United States to be indifferent to her interests in that direction.

LITERATURE

Reviews of New Rooks Scenes of Clerical Life and Silas Marner. By George Eliot. New York: Harper & Brothers. ROMOLA. By George Eliot. New York: Harper &

These volumes complete the "library edition" of George Eitot's works published by the Messrs. Harper. We do not remember seeing so well printed, illustrated and bound books placed upon the market for so small a price as these. The fact that the ludi-crously small sum charged for each volume is due to a business rivalry with another firm does not make the publishers less deserving of praise for having placed within the reach of the poorest edu-cated persons works of such decided merit as these, it would be better for all parties concerned, probably, and more honorable, undeniably, if the "quarrels of publishers" were to cease, and an era of good fol-iowship and mutual respect for each other's rights, whether moral or legal, was to set in. But then the public would not be able to buy cheap good books. Between our desire for the publishers to have peace" and our desire for the people to oblain books at half their usual selling cost we have placed ourselves in a dilcimina and wandered somewhat from the subject of George Eliot's novels. To get rid of the one and return to the other we will conclude by again recommending this edition as being in all respects an admirable one, the wide circulation of which we have no doubt about. having placed within the reach of the poorest eduments of the times we must have our Darien Canal. A trans-European and Asiatic railway

ADVENTURES ON THE GREAT HUNTING GROUNDS OF THE WORLD. By Victor Mennier. Illustrated with twenty-two woodcuts. New York: Charles Scribis not likely soon to be a fact; but so long as

This is the poorest of the five volumes so far issued in the "Library of Wonders"-that is, it is poor because the subjects are not worthy a place in the library. There is but little of an instructive character in the book which cannot be found in a more agreeable form, because given in full, in the writings of Du Chaille, Baker and a hundred others of greater or Challia, Baker and a hundred others of greater or less prominence, with whose works the public is tolerably familiar. Of course, merely to while away an idle hour the pages of this voiume will prove of decided interest to all readers. Stories of exciting hunts for gorillas, tigers, boars, elephants and other animals always possess a certain lascination which cannot readily be got rid of. But to place such subjects aside of "Wonders of optics," "Thunder and Lightning" and "Wonders of hieat" was an error. We perceive with real satisfaction that all the additional forthcoming volumes are, so far as the title indicate, on subjects of real merit and importance, so that, with the single exception of the book before us, there will be no work in this "Library of Wonders" which will not impart to the reader a vast amount of knowledge, besides affording the most agreeable of all entertailments.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SET-OPF, RECOUP-

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SET-OFF, RECOUP-MENT AND COUNTERCLAIM. By Thomas W. Water-man. New York: Baker, Voorms & Co., Publish-ers. Pp. 780.

Questions on the law of sel-of and counterplaim are of such frequent recurrence that any collection of the decisions relating to it would be halled as boon by every practising lawyer. Barbour on Setoff is the only other treatise on the subject, but that was published twenty-eight years ago, and has that was published twenty-eight years ago, and has become obsolete. Mr. Waterman is already known as a laborious compiler and annotator, and his present performance is calculated to enhance his reputation. The book contains a complete and well arranged synopsis of all the English and American decisions, statutes and codes relating to the subject, with a copious index, the whole forming a work of great practical utility, excented in a highly satisfactory manner, and supplies a want long feit by the profession.

PIANO AND MUSICAL MATTER. By G. de la Motte. Boston: White, Smith & Perry.

We have in this neatly gotten up book a work on music noticeable for its originality and for its thoroughly practical character. Opening with an interesting sketch of the history of music, it goes on to describe "how music exists in nature, explains all that needs explaining regarding musical sounds and that needs explaining regarding musical sounds and their pitch; orchestral, medium compass of the voices, rhythm, meiody and harmony and classical and modern music." Continuing, it teaches "how to learn to read music at eight" and "how to practice to acquire thorough tearning"—two lessons full of most important knowledge. Following these are lessons on "Touch" and "Fungering," which are followed by numerous chapters containing a thorough and most exhaustive series of instruction in all that relates to music. On the whole this book is of more than ordinary merit. As a compendium of information on musical matters it is deserving of the highest praise.

A TREATISE ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND SHIP-BUILDING. By Commander Richard W. Meade, United States Navy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-

This book is "an exposition of the elementary principles involved in the science and practice of naval construction, compiled from vacious standard form the service it is designed for-namely, to be form the service is a congined for—namely, to be used as a text book by students in the United States Naval Academy. There is nothing relating to may a christiciture which is not given here. Numeroma drawings illustrate the subject. In addition to tag harration of more facts, which are for the most part interesting only to students there are seen to be a support of the most part interesting only to students there are seen to be a support of the most part. narration of more needs, which are for the mo-interesting only to students, there are several ters whose contents are quite entertainties, gether Commander Mende has periormed a s-work in compiling the volume. If doubtle be introduced in the Naval Acadean, a naval constructors in civil life wind dis-strict, the proposition of the production of the study it. Lippincott has nothered it is a